

FROM VIRGINIA.—The situation of affairs on the  
Appomattox was unchanged at last advices.  
A sharp cavalry skirmish occurred near Suffolk  
last Sunday, in which we killed twelve and cap-  
tured twenty-six of the enemy, with a loss of but  
one killed and two slightly wounded on our part.  
FROM THE WEST.—All is quiet in the vicinity of  
Alabama.

The news from Mississippi is confused and unsat-  
isfactory. A dispatch from Gen. Joseph E. John-  
son, states that Lt. Gen. Pemberton was attacked  
by the enemy on the morning of the 15th inst., at  
Edwards' Depot, and after nine hours fighting  
was compelled to fall back behind the Big Black.  
Edwards' Depot is on the Big Black, 18 miles from  
Jacksonburg and 22 miles from Jackson.

Later telegrams say that the battle was fought on  
Saturday the 16th inst., at Baker's Creek, twenty  
miles west of Jackson—that the enemy were badly  
beaten and only succeeded at last, in driving back  
our army by constant reinforcements from Jackson.  
Gen. Pemberton estimates our loss at three thou-  
sand and that of the enemy at twelve thousand.  
His Highness was killed in the battle. Our forces  
were said to have numbered twelve thousand, and  
were against two army corps numbering at least  
the aggregate twenty-four thousand men. We  
are ignorant as to the number of troops which con-  
stitute Gen. Johnston's army for the defence of  
Jacksonburg, but are confident that he will do his  
duty and make the best possible use of his  
resources at his command.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The news from the  
North is interesting.

The government, finding that the conscription  
law is practically defeated by the provision granting  
discharges on the payment of \$300, Stanton has de-  
cided that that clause is simply *permissio*—not  
mandatory, and that it is optional with him to re-  
vise the money or reject it. The President concurs  
in this view and the clause of the act selling ex-  
emptions at \$300, will be henceforth practically ig-  
nored. The law will be enforced as a war meas-  
ure in future and not for revenue.

Northern papers admit a loss at Fredericksburg  
of not less than 22,000, and say the rebel loss was  
5,000.

We learn from a friend just from Richmond, that  
65,000 wounded soldiers brought to that place  
from Fredericksburg, 4,300 are said to be North-  
Carolinians. This shows what troops did the  
fighting.

ATTENTION!—It will be seen by the advertisement  
of Capt. Landis, that he will soon make another  
round in this Congressional District for conscripts.  
Col. Mallett also gives notice that conscripts em-  
ployed in cutting wood and cross-ties for Railroads,  
must report to Camp Holmes.

PAY THE SOLDIERS!—A soldier writes us from  
Wilmington that he believes the government furn-  
ishes money to pay the soldiers their bounty and  
wages, but that it is sometimes three months before  
they can get their wages and bounty from the pay-  
masters. Is this so? Our soldier friend complains  
of a lean purse and hard times, and says the fam-  
ilies of soldiers like himself would be benefited by  
prompt payment of their wages. This is true. The  
wages of the soldiers ought not to be withheld one  
day after they are due. They are little enough in  
all conscience, and ought to be paid promptly.

MAJ. BLACKNALL.—It was reported, soon after  
the battle of Chancellorsville, that this gallant of-  
ficer, belonging to the 23d N. C. regiment, was among  
the killed. We are glad to learn from a friend that  
this report is unfounded. Maj. Blacknall was taken  
prisoner while leading a charge on the enemy, and  
is now in Washington City, not much hurt. He  
was treated with much kindness by Gen. Sickles,  
who furnished him a horse to ride.

THE GARRISON AT SALISBURY.—The two com-  
panies which have been for some time past at this  
place to guard prisoners, have been removed, and  
we understand, to Weldon. All the pris-  
oners, we learn, have been removed to Richmond.  
—Salisbury Watchman.

For which let us be duly thankful.

Our correspondent "G." has furnished us with  
an interesting account of the part borne by Ram-  
sey's Brigade in the late battles. We should be  
glad to hear from him often.

We conversed a day or two since with a refugee  
from Washington, who informed us that if General  
Hill had maintained the siege of that place a few  
days longer, the forces of the enemy would have  
been compelled to surrender. Their supplies  
were cut off, and they were suffering. Their  
army was great when it was known that Gen.  
Hill had invested the place, and their joy was cor-  
respondingly great when they heard that he had  
raised the siege. The people in that quarter have  
suffered immensely by the movement. It provoked  
the enemy to increase the rigors of military law.—  
Much property has been destroyed, many slaves  
have escaped, and the people of Washington who  
would not take the oath have been driven out.

We are under obligations to Gov. Vance for a  
number of Northern papers, taken from the mail  
bags captured on the Chesapeake and Albemarle  
Canal by Capt. Elliott—among them the *Tribune*,  
the *Baltimore Sun* and *Clipper*, the *Boston Herald*,  
the *New York Times*, and the *Albany Evening Journal*. Judg-  
ing from the very handsome appearance of these  
papers and the number of advertisements they con-  
tain, we should say the people were prospering in  
the localities in which they are printed.

The *Baltimore Clipper* of May 12th says;  
"The rebels appear to have withdrawn their forces  
from North-Carolina and Eastern Virginia, to re-  
inforce Lee on the Rappahannock, which relieves our  
commands in those vicinities, and we may expect  
a decisive spirit of Foster will very soon be at work  
for the attainment of greater achievements in the  
old North State. Wilmington is a prize worth  
ambition."

It may be, he will be able to make  
demonstration in support of any movement  
Charleston which Hunter is making. The  
season for active work in all the South will soon be  
over, and whatever is to be done must be done  
quickly—so let the blows be quick and powerful.

# Weekly Standard.

VOL. XXIX.—No. 22.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1863.

WHOLE NUMBER 1473.

## A Handsome Achievement.

Capt. E. T. Elliott, who commands a company of  
Partisan Rangers, captured on Saturday last two  
Federal steamers in the Albemarle and Chesapeake  
canal, and succeeded in bringing them safely through  
the Sound to Franklin, on the Black Water, eluding  
the way several of the enemy's gunboats.

A number of negroes, seeking Federal freedom,  
obtained temporary berths in the prizes en route for  
Franklin, but greatly to their chagrin, were soon  
restored to their owners. The steamers were se-  
verely disabled and the crews were scattered. The  
former is a fine moving side-wheel steamer, and the latter a  
propeller. They were used on the canal between  
Norfolk and Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and  
other points. Capt. Elliott having matured his plan  
for seizing these vessels, accompanied by thirty of  
his men, succeeded first in capturing the propeller,  
in Currituck canal, without resistance. Her crew  
consisted of seven Yankees, one of whom is a Sur-  
geon in the U. S. Navy.

Taking twelve of his men aboard the *Arrow*, the  
gallant Captain next headed for the *Emily*, who,  
unconscious of danger, complacently awaited, two  
miles below, the arrival of her consort. The Cap-  
tain of the *Arrow* was placed at her wheel and re-  
quired to steer alongside the *Emily* as though noth-  
ing had happened. The plan was successful, and  
the latter also surrendered without a blow. Her  
crew numbered thirteen. The mails on board these  
vessels were forwarded to Gov. Vance, together  
with Capt. Elliott's report. Capt. E. arrived here  
yesterday with his prisoners. The machinery of  
the *Arrow* is very valuable, as is also that of the  
*Emily*. The hull of the latter is quite a prize, as  
she can be easily converted into an effective gun-  
boat.

We publish to-day the Confederate States' tax  
law recently enacted. This measure will draw from  
the people of this State, in money and produce,  
about twenty millions of dollars. They will have  
to pay this year, in Confederate, State, and County  
taxes, about twenty-five millions—one-twentieth of  
the value of all the real and personal property in the  
State.

We noticed the fact in our last that Jackson,  
Mississippi, was in the hands of the enemy, and that  
our troops had retired from the place, in what di-  
rection was not known. It appears that a battle  
has been fought near that place between our troops  
under Gen. Pemberton, and the enemy, under Gen.  
Grant. We take it, from the accounts, that our  
forces were defeated. Our loss is said to be 8,000  
killed and wounded; loss of the enemy not known.  
Grave fears are entertained that Vicksburg is in  
imminent danger. We do not know what number  
of Confederate troops there are in that quarter, nor  
do we know the force of the enemy, though it is  
stated that Grant had 40,000. It is also stated that  
he was reinforced during his fight with Pem-  
berton.

In Virginia both armies are being largely re-  
inforced. The Yankees have strongly fortified be-  
tween the Pamunkey and Mattaponi, about forty  
miles from Richmond. Their position at that point  
is said to be already almost impregnable. It is  
strange that they were permitted to do this without  
interference. It may be that the enemy contem-  
plate an advance on Richmond from that point and  
from the Rappahannock at the same time. We may  
expect several sanguinary battles on a large scale  
in the course of a few weeks. The Confederates  
generally have had the good fortune to defeat the en-  
emy in pitched battles, but thus far no practical re-  
sult favorable to peace has been reached. If we  
win them, they fall back, prepare for action, and  
fight us again. As the *Enquirer* says, they gain  
upon us "inch by inch and acre by acre." They lose  
no ground on which they have once planted their  
feet. It requires no spirit of prophecy to fore-  
tell the result, if they continue thus to gain upon  
us. Unless driven back at various points, and held  
back firmly, it looks as if they would at last over-  
run us. But we have great confidence in our armies  
and in the skill of our Generals, and we must hope  
for the best under all circumstances. "The race is  
not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

For the Standard.  
NORTH-CAROLINA DEPOT,  
RICHMOND, MAY 17, 1863.  
W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of Standard.

DEAR SIR:—After much trouble and delay I have  
succeeded in procuring a list of the North-Carolina  
soldiers now under treatment in this city. It is too  
lengthy for publication in your paper, but I  
hope to get it out in pamphlet form within a few  
days. In the meantime, please inform your readers  
that all enquiries addressed to this Depot in regard  
to the condition of their friends, will be promptly  
answered.

I have just opened a "Home" in this city, in  
which all North-Carolina soldiers will be accommo-  
dated free of charge.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,  
EDWARD WARREN,  
Surgeon General of North-Carolina.

For the Standard.  
CAMP 30TH N. C. TROOPS,  
May 10th, 1863.

MR. HOLDEN:—Please publish the following ac-  
counts of company D, 30th N. C. T., in the recent  
fight at Chancellorsville. Wesley Whelons, private  
killed, shot in head; Lieut. J. E. Ferrell, wounded  
in hand; Corpl. J. C. Ferrell, wounded in the ankle;  
private H. C. Allen, wounded severely in the arm;  
M. F. Allen, wounded slightly in the mouth; W. N.  
Bowlin, severely in the arm; O. E. Branton, on the  
cheek; F. M. Ferrell, severely in the arm; J. R. For-  
syth, slightly in hand and leg; W. C. Peed, severely  
in the hand; E. Wilkins, in the leg; Wm. Cooper,  
slightly in the instep.

During the fight on Sunday, the 3d inst., the 30th  
regiment was called on to charge a line of the en-  
emy's breastworks, and our line of battle lacked some  
75 yards of extending as far to the right as the  
Yankee line; hence, my company being on the  
right of the regiment was exposed to the fire of some  
800 or 1,000 men, besides the direct fire in front;  
notwithstanding this, they charged with daring  
fearlessness, and not a man was spared, except as they  
were shot down in the onward march until the  
"Yanks" fled in wild confusion. Mothers may  
justly be proud of such sons.

Respectfully yours,  
O. N. ALLEN,  
Capt. Co. D, 30th N. C. T.

NORTH-CAROLINA GRINDSTONES.—We have in the  
County Office, for the examination of all interested,  
a grindstone from the quarry in the Deep River re-  
gion of North-Carolina. This stone has been used  
and approved in the Fayetteville (N. C.) Arsenal,  
and in other workshops. Several varieties are  
found, of which the one here exhibited is deemed  
the best for fine polishing and edging purposes.—  
Charleston Courier.

## For the Standard.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, CAMP 2d INF.,  
May 9, 1863.

It will be almost impossible for me to give you  
anything like a systematic account of the campaign.  
Just ended, which has cast new lustre on our al-  
ready glorious arms. The opportunities of a sub-  
ordinate line officer to get accurate accounts of the  
disposition of the different brigades and divisions,  
and the plan of battle, are few. He is only posted  
on the disposition of his own division, and often he  
does not even know of its position; so, in giving  
you an account of the campaign, I will confine my-  
self to our own brigade only, and name only some  
other troops that occupied places that I am sure of.

On Tuesday, the 27th of April, we were on  
picket duty below Massaponi creek, above which  
the enemy crossed. We had been on duty five  
days, and were regaling ourselves on shad and  
herrings that were caught by thousands in the runs  
and creeks on our side of the river. We did have  
an idea that the enemy intended crossing, and that  
idea was conveyed to us in a rather curious way,  
that was the characteristic of Southern war, that  
ever since the war began. The river on the other  
side is dotted with the fine mansions of wealthy  
families; the females of these families, in many  
cases, have remained on the premises, and of course  
our eyes were often turned in that direction. The  
Yankee pickets watch these houses with rigid vi-  
gilance, and the ladies are not allowed to hold any  
other conversation with this side of the river, nor  
even approach it without being accompanied by  
some one of Lincoln's minions. But notwithstanding  
their vigilance, we have had many a sly wave  
of the handkerchief, and other evidence of their  
hearty good will. At one house, where some three  
or four females resided, early on Tuesday evening,  
two ladies crept down to the river, and made signs  
to us; they crossed two white sticks and pointed  
up the river, and then hastily left for the house  
when we pointed to the approaching cavalry picket.  
I told it to my comrades, but they laughed at me,  
thinking I was either trying to impose on them, or  
my mind had conjured up the sign. But, before  
the dawn of day, while the river was obscured by  
a heavy fog, my translation of the sign was verified.  
Sharp cracks from rifles were first heard about 3  
o'clock, and by dawn it had increased to volleys,  
and about 8 o'clock we heard the well-known Yan-  
kee cheer, and we knew the enemy had effected a  
landing, and our troops had fallen back to their  
fortifications. We remained on post, being below the  
line of the Yankee's operations, with only the creek  
between us and the left flank of the enemy. Their  
pickets then began to fire at us, which we of course  
returned, and a desultory firing was then kept up  
between us all day. They even ascended the upper  
part of the Stafford Heights, and that his main  
force, and fired at us, but failed to dislodge us from  
our position. We were ordered to drive us from the  
river. We remained at our posts till Thursday evening, when we were relieved  
and ordered to our position in the line of battle  
fronting the enemy, who had crossed. During  
Wednesday and Thursday, heavy artillery firing  
was kept up incessantly, and I thought I could hear  
occasional volleys of musketry, but I have been un-  
able to learn what any infantry fighting occurred  
during the two days. The enemy appeared to be  
feeling for our position.

In the meantime, the enemy had crossed a heavy  
force at a ford of the Rappahannock, some fifteen  
miles above Fredericksburg—had driven Gen. Po-  
sey's brigade of Mississippians back, and were  
threatening the left flank of our position. It was  
also ascertained that only a small portion of Hook-  
er's army had crossed under the guns of their  
batteries on the Stafford Heights, and that his main  
army was at our left flank. Our whole corps  
(Jackson's) received marching orders, and left at  
8 o'clock on Friday morning. Barksdale's brigade  
of Mississippians were left here to guard our for-  
tifications. While we were gone, they were attacked  
by a heavy force of the enemy and driven back, but  
the enemy were afterwards repulsed with great loss  
by Ewell's division, who were in striking distance,  
and our breastworks were then reoccupied. The re-  
crossed, but lost nearly a brigade of prisoners.

By 12 o'clock Friday, we had arrived some 8  
miles above Fredericksburg, where Anderson's di-  
vision, who had been guarding the different fords  
of the Rappahannock, had made a stand. The  
enemy were just in front of us in unknown force.—  
But we had "Old Jack" along, and he determined  
to attack at once. Lines of battle were formed;  
sharpshooters thrown out; the command "Forward"  
ordered, and very soon we had the satisfaction of  
seeing the Yankees running. The sharpshooters  
were actively engaged all day, but our line, which  
was in advance, did not get a single shot, and only  
once had a glimpse of a Yankee line. We took  
some one hundred prisoners, and perhaps killed and  
wounded as many more.

The enemy gradually retreated up the Orange  
Court House and Fredericksburg plank road, until  
they arrived in the vicinity of Chancellorsville,  
a place so far as I could see, that consisted of one  
large brick tavern. Here the enemy had massed  
his forces and determined to give us battle. His  
front and right flank were covered with an almost  
impenetrable wilderness of scrub oak, while a deep  
swamp was in his immediate front. He occupied  
the elevated lands beyond. Our line approached  
their position till within about 600 yards, when  
they came out, and we were ordered to lie down on  
our arms and wait. "Old Jack" and "Deary Lee"  
put their heads together and thought of the morrow.  
Picket firing was kept up all night, inter-  
larded with an occasional report from artillery;  
and though the balls would sometimes whistle in  
dangerous proximity to our heads, yet I think I  
slept as sweetly in that thicket as I ever did in my  
mother's arms.

By daylight on Saturday morning, we were called  
to attention and moved by the left flank from the  
front of the enemy's position. We crossed the  
plankroad, made a half circle of ten miles, and by  
12 o'clock, were in the immediate rear of the en-  
emy and only about three miles from where we started  
in the morning. The enemy had not observed the  
movement, and the 30,000 who occupied this rear  
position received the first notification, when the  
signal guns fired for us to advance. Our first on-  
slaught was terrific. With wild cheers we rushed  
madly on, and the first line of the enemy broke at  
the first discharge of our musketry. They first  
broke and fled, and then descended the breastworks  
which we had approached in rear, and fled to the  
thick woods that hid their centre. We captured 6  
pieces of artillery at this point. Desultory fighting  
took place along our new formed lines till a late  
hour that night, but being in the second line of bat-  
tle, I could not see or learn its results. It was dur-  
ing this night that Jackson lost his arm. He had  
gone to the front to reconnoitre, with his staff.—  
He was mistook for Yankee cavalry, and a whole  
brigade fired a volley at his devoted head. This ac-  
cident caused the command for the next day to de-  
volve on the gallant Brig. Stewart, and killed hono-  
rably he filled it. We lost, perhaps, 500 killed and  
wounded in the Saturday's fight, while that of the  
enemy exceeded a thousand with a host of prisoners.  
Again we lay in a line of battle, to sleep the night  
away, but this time on a field our valor had won.

The next morning's sun ushered in the bloodiest  
battle of this war. The mist had scarce melted  
away before the dogs of war were let loose. Har-  
dly know how the battle line was formed, as the dis-  
positions were made while we were sleeping. We were  
in the second line. I think A. P. Hill's division was  
in the first, and Trimble's division in the third. We  
advanced through woods and swamps, some two  
hundred yards in rear of the first line. Our line  
had hardly gone 100 yards before musketry com-  
menced, and in an hour our first line had repulsed  
the enemy from their first breastworks. The rear  
of battle had been incessant, but we had not fired a  
gun. The first line, after taking the first line of  
the enemy's breastworks, were exhausted and un-  
able to accomplish more. The enemy had fallen back  
to their next line, and had there made a stand. We  
(D. H. Hill's old division), were ordered to the front.  
So soon as they found we were in their rear, they  
changed front, and all night long were busily en-  
gaged in making overhauls. Their line of battle  
extended across the plank road some half mile on  
each side. Their front was covered with dense  
thickets of pine and scrub oak, and in this they had  
built their first breastwork of felled trees and earth.  
Further on in their rear, at the termination of the  
woods, they had built another of similar char-  
acter, while on the high hills in the open fields  
some 350 yards in their rear, along the cen-  
tre of their line, they had erected redoubts for 64  
pieces of artillery. The river lay some 3 miles on  
their right, and it was just in rear of their line  
towards the river they had first crossed.

The first breastworks had been taken when we  
were ordered forward. Our brigade (Ramsey's) oc-  
cupied the position on the right of the flank road, di-  
rectly in front of the redoubts. We marched steadily  
forward, and in the face of a heavy fire of shell and  
whistling bullets until within range of their second  
breastworks. We were here opened upon by an  
avalanche of lead, and here we remained for over  
one hour, our ranks every moment getting thinner,  
confronting this deadly fire. But we quailed not.  
The third line had been ordered to our support,  
but were compelled to fall back, the rain of burst-  
ing shells was so heavy. Our line was ordered back  
when our gallant Brigadier ordered a charge, and  
with a wild yell, we dashed forward. The enemy fled  
in dismay at our approach. Our brigade had pierced  
the centre, their wings gave way, and in a few mo-  
ments their artillery ceased, and their broken line  
fell riverwards. Our troops then occupied their  
breastworks and redoubts, and thus ended the fight-  
ing for the day except that of artillery and an oc-  
casional skirmish. On the field, Gen. Stuart and  
our Division commander, Rodes, rode up to our  
brigade and complimented us in the highest man-  
ner. It was the proudest minute in my life. But,  
oh! at what a sacrifice—our brigade is a mere squad.  
The second regiment carried in 399 men, and only  
102 were remaining. It also lost 21 officers, killed  
and wounded, out of 32, who were present. The 4th  
regiment lost, if anything, more than the 2d,  
while the 14th and 18th, though not losing as much  
as those of the two first named, lost more than any  
other regiments in our division. A list of casual-  
ties will be doubtless sent you at an early day.—  
Our gallant Col. Cox, a more brave and gallant  
officer never lived—though not killed nor mortally  
wounded, is covered with wounds. Col. Grimes  
was also wounded. Lt. Col. Stallings, of the 2d,  
was slightly wounded, but never left the field till  
the next day.

The loss on both sides I cannot tell, as I had no  
opportunity to go over the field. It will foot up  
some 15,000 killed, wounded and prisoners on the  
enemy's side, and perhaps 8 or 9,000 on ours, I  
learn.

The rest of the day was occupied in reorganizing,  
and in the disposing of our forces for the last  
grand onslaught, that was to exterminate the re-  
mainder of Hooker's Grand Army of invasion, but  
before Gen. Lee had perfected his plans, Hooker,  
taking advantage of a stormy night, fled across the  
river, after which we were ordered back to our old  
quarters here.

It is said we fought Hooker 60,000 strong, on  
Sunday the 3d inst. But our men were not  
invincible in the attack. Nothing can withstand  
them. What will turn up next, it is impossible to  
tell, but our little brigade is panting for another  
chance to avenge the loss of so many of our com-  
rades in arms.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.—At the late session of the  
Protestant Episcopal Council on Convention for the Diocese  
of North-Carolina, held at Fayetteville, the following de-  
legates were elected to the General Council: Rev. Dr.  
Mason and Hubbard and Rev. Dr. Huske; Lay:  
Judge Battle, A. J. DeLoach and R. H. Smith. Alter-  
nates: Rev. Dr. R. C. Cheshire and Rev. Messrs. Geer  
and Watson; Lay: Kemp P. Battle, Hon. J. H. Bryan  
and Robert Strange. The next Council is to be held in  
Wilmington, Granville County, on the 4th Wednes-  
day in May, 1864.

The losses of the Stonewall Brigade in the late battles  
are as follows: Killed 43, wounded 443, missing 24. Gen.  
Paxton, its Brigadier, was killed. Ramsey's N. C. Brigade  
took a fortification which the Stonewall Brigade had at-  
tempted and failed to take. This feat is the highest  
praise which could be bestowed on Ramsey's Brigade.  
We have heard it stated that a portion of Ramsey's Bri-  
gade charged through a portion of the Stonewall Brigade  
to get to the enemy's breastworks. The Richmond *Enquirer*  
has no such news.

"GET YOUR BEHIND ME, SATAN!"—We learn that the  
agent of one of our cotton factories in a neighboring  
County, was approached by a certain merchant and urged  
to sell him a bale of sheeting. The agent could not do so  
and comply with previous obligations, and so declined.  
The merchant then called him behind his counter and  
showed him a piece of silk dress, and told him he would  
make him a present of one for his wife if he would sell  
him the bale. The reply of the agent to his tempter was,  
"Get behind me, Satan!" Well answered. The  
speculator was mistaken in his man that time.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A reliable friend informs us that  
as a general rule the Destructives in Wilkes County—  
there are but few of them there, however—refuse Con-  
stitutional money, while the Conservatives receive it and pass it  
on, and sell their produce to speculators at high prices,  
to avoid selling it to the government at moderate prices.  
This is true, as a general rule, as to Destructives every-  
where. Three-fourths of them are speculators, or extor-  
tioners; or refusers of Confederate money, or skulkers from  
the war.

DEED OUT WITH THE REPUBLIC.—The National Intelligencer  
establishment at Washington City, has recently been  
sold at auction, under mortgage, to Biggs & Co., Bankers,  
to settle up the estate of the late Joseph Gale. It brought  
\$80,000.

The New York World published a letter from Newbern,  
dated May 6, from which we extract the following: "A  
sensation was created here by the marriage this morning  
of Charles W. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the 44th  
Massachusetts, to the accomplished daughter of Israel  
Dana, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer  
of his property to the bride-groom, the father left our lines  
with other disloyal citizens."

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of  
the Confederate States, recently in session in Columbia, S.  
C., appointed Charlotte, N. C., as the place for the next  
meeting of the General Assembly.

FROM EASTERN NORTH-CAROLINA.—A letter from an of-  
ficer in Ramsey's brigade at Kinston, May 13th, says: "Yes-  
terday the two brigades (ours and Daniel's) were ordered  
out to witness the execution of two condemned deserters.  
The poor creatures are said to have thought, up to the mo-  
ment of being brought out to the field, that they would be  
reprieved. Fire balls passed above the sheet of one and  
four through that of the other. It was a shocking sight.  
I hope never to see another such."

FROM NEWBORN.—Sergeant Major H. McEachern, of the 51st,  
a Brave Second Lieutenant in company D, same regi-  
ment. Lieut. McEachern served with the 34th in Western  
Virginia, and is a well-tried soldier.

Mrs. Mary L. Hall has been appointed postmistress at  
Wikeborough, N. C., in place of Calvin J. Cowles, Esq.,  
resigned.

Capt. William T. Houston, of Duplin, now in service, is  
a candidate for Congress in the 2d district of this State.

## GENERAL JACKSON.

The secular papers have already conveyed to  
most of our readers the sad intelligence of the death  
of this brave and beloved man, which took place on  
Sunday, the 10th inst., at the house of Mr. Chan-  
dler, near Guinea's Station. The high and noble  
and stunning that we have not the heart to dwell  
upon it, or to give him the tribute which his mem-  
ory deserves. A braver, better man has never lived  
his life on the altar of human liberty, and his death,  
as far as man can see, is an irreparable loss. His  
high religious character, his courage, skill, rapidity  
of motion, and marvellous success, had given him a  
hold on the army such as no other man had, and it  
was felt that his very name was a symbol of victory.  
There was no man who inspired the enemy with so  
much terror, or for whom they had in their secret  
hearts a more unbounded respect.

But it may be that we had begun to rely on his  
great name instead of that of the Lord our God,  
and to teach us the lesson of absolute reliance on  
himself. God has removed our beloved and idolized  
General. We cannot now attempt to fathom this  
great sorrow, or interpret its meaning, but we know  
that it is right, and we bow in silent and sad ad-  
mission.

The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia,  
which his system, prostrated by the wounds and  
amputation, was unable to cast off. And it is a  
characteristic fact that the cold which issued in this  
pneumonia was contracted by his untimely anxiety  
for the health of some young members of his staff.  
The night before the battle was spent on the field,  
and having no extra covering at all, after great ur-  
gency, he accepted the cape of one of his aids, but  
in a short time arose and gently laid it over the  
young man, and spent the night just as he was.  
This exposure produced a cold which ended in  
pneumonia.

Some time before this battle an equally charac-  
teristic incident occurred that is worthy of record.  
He was discussing with one of his aids the prob-  
ability and issue of a battle, when he became un-  
usually excited. After talking it over fully, he  
paused, and with a deep humility and reverence  
said, "My trust is in God," then as if the sound of  
battle was in his ear, he raised himself to his tallest  
stature, and with flashing eyes and a face all blaz-  
ing with the fire of the conflict, he exclaimed, "I  
wish they would come." This humble trust in  
God, combined with the spirit of the war-horse  
whose neck is "clothed with thunder," and who  
"smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the  
captains and the shouting," made that rare and  
lofty type of martial prowess that has shrined Jack-  
son among the great heroes of the world. Trust  
in God and eagerness for the fray were two of the  
great elements of the marvellous success that  
seemed to follow him like a star, so that he was  
never defeated, or failed in anything he undertook.

After he was wounded he retained his cheer-  
fulness, and remarked to a friend the pleasantness  
of the sensations in taking chloroform; stating that  
he was conscious of everything that was done to  
him, that the sawing of his bone sounded to him  
like the loudest music, and every sensation was  
one of delight.

Conversing with an aid he pointed to his mutil-  
ated arm and said, "many people would regard this  
as a great misfortune; I regard it as one of the  
greatest blessings of my life." Mr. S. remarked,  
"all things work together for good, to those that  
love God." Yes, yes, he emphatically said,  
"that is that!"

When Gen. Lee wrote him that beautiful note, so  
characteristic of his own generosity and worth:  
"GENERAL—I have just received your note in-  
forming me that you were wounded. I cannot ex-  
press my regret at the occurrence. Could I have  
dictated events, I should have chosen for the good  
of the country to have been disabled in your stead.  
I congratulate you upon the victory which is due  
to your skill and energy."

After hearing it read he said with his usual mo-  
desty and reverence, "General Lee should give the  
glory to God." He always seemed jealous for the  
glory of his Saviour.

When it was told him that Gen. Stuart led his  
old Stonewall Brigade to the charge with the watch-  
word, "charge and remember Jackson," and that  
led by this they made so brilliant and resistless  
an onset, he was deeply moved, and said, "it was  
just like them, it was just like them. They are  
a noble body of men." He was deeply affected by  
Gen. Paxton's death.

His mind ran very much on the Bible and re-  
ligious topics. He inquired of Lieut. S., a theologi-  
cal student on his staff, whether they had ever de-  
bated in the Senate the question, whether Jesus  
had been miraculously cured by Jesus ever had a  
return of the disease. "I do not think," he said,  
"they could have returned, for the power was too  
great. The poor paralytic would never again shake  
with palsy. Oh! for infinite power!"

He endeavored to cheer those who were around  
him. Noticing the sadness of his beloved wife,  
he said to her tenderly, "I know you would gladly  
give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned.  
Do not be sad, I hope I shall recover. Pray for  
me, but always remember in your prayer to use the  
petition, they will be done." Those who were  
around him noticed a remarkable development of  
tenderness in his manner and feelings during his  
illness, that was a beautiful mellowing of that iron  
sternness and imperturbable calm that character-  
ized him in his military operations. Advising his  
wife to be cheerful, he said, "I shall return to her  
father's house, he remarked: 'You have a kind and  
a good father; but there is no one so kind and good